#### DOOMED. DOCKRAY

An American Tried by a Council of War.

Condemned to Death as an Insurgent.

FULL PROCEEDINGS AT PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Dockray's Clear, Calm and Conclusive Defence.

THE COURT REFUSE IT

The Consular Secretary Not Permitted To See the Accusation.

IMPORTANT COMPLICATIONS.

Alleged To Be a Secret Agent of Our Government.

The Spanish stomach has become dry and hot again for want of blood. Since the butchery of the Varginius prisoners a sort of torpidity has existed here, as with wolves overfed with a choice flock of young lambs. Another victim, it seems, is now wanted to humanize and "pacify" the insurgents. ockrav, the American, is to be made a martyr. I have just received the proceedings in his case, which was hastily rushed through a "council of war" (consijo de guerra) at Puerto Principe, on the 2d inst. Dockray is accused of intidencia. condemned to the death penalty, and the papers have been sent on here to the Captain General for his final action. Thus another great help to the cause of the revolution.

THE ROYAL PRISON in which Mr. Dockray has been incarcerated for the last two months, at Puerto Principe, is somewhat more comfortable than the casemates and dungeons of the Cabañas. As you land at the railroad station on the "Plaza del Vapor" you see a quadrangular structure, yellow washed, with sentry boxes at each corner and guards at the great iron gateway. The prison is simply four mmense walls, twenty feet high and four feet thick, with an inner wall three feet thick. Between the outside and inside walls the distance is about eighteen or twenty feet and over this is a gat tile roof. The quarters are arranged between these walls. In the centre of the prison there is a. courtyard, 100 feet square, smoothly paved with brick. In front of the quarters a gallery runs around all four sides and on a level with the courtyard. The gallery into which the quarters open is also paved with brick, and the tile roof projects over it and is supported by strong and rather tasteful columns, twelve on a side, sround the courtyard. The prison is airy, full of sunshine and moderately clean. On one side are the presidio, or chain gang quarters, taking up the whole side of the prison. Here 150 men are chained together, some by the aukle and waist, others double locked, with manacles on both sakles and chains running up to the middle, and there jointed with another about the waist. The eternal clanking of those chains is the music of the prison. Morning and night gangs of these poor fellows-nearly three-fourths political prisonare led out under guard to repair the streetsperform the work of scavengers—at night to clean the privies of the town. Here men are for twenty years, for ten, for five; some die in their chains. The hammering of rivets and the groans of the sick and wounded in the military hospital near by often mingle with the brazen music of the military band in the plaza fronting the prison. On another side of the courtyard is the galera for poor Cubans who can't pay me Alcalde fifty cents a day for more comfortab quarters, Here they have to sleep on rough boards, pillow, perhaps, made up of the only clothing the sampe sinos wear-pantaloons and shirt. They ous fight with the vermin which breed in the common fith. On another side by themare the privileged quarters, which that a prisoner who has stamps can have one of these sumptuous apartments by paying the Alcalde from fifty cents to \$1 per day, onehalf in Spanish gold, which delights the eyes of the Alcalde as much as it does some American omcials. Here some poor negro slave—himself a prisoner of the galdra-waits upon you for a fee of two or three reals per week. The rooms are fif-teen or twenty feet square. High up under the lets in light and air. These rooms are the luxuries of the prison. They are only moderately supplied with body vermin, spiders and cockroaches; now and then a few small frogs, wasps and millions of red auts, all of them well fatted and, what is more commendable, more aristocratic in their manners than the vermin of the galera. All the quarters have great huge wooden doors, about ten maches thick, studded with big-headed iron the yard is an immense fron cage, which incloses the entrance to two rooms. This is the female department for black and white alike. The courtward is filled with political prisoners-sospechos. mostly-some will go to the Isie of Pines, others into the chaingang. Guards are stationed inside and outside the two immense gateways of the prison, facing each other. On each corner outside, at every visible passage, is a sentinel. At ad examines the iron grating, a sentinel parades the gallery and peeps through a small hole in each door to see if any prisoner has possibly kicked

pass weeks, months and years here without accu-sation and trial. TRIAL IS A MOCKERY. If the government conclude to condemn a man they try him. If they desire to liberate him they go so without trial. A very little money opens the prison doors. Woe to him who, without a peseta in his pocket, has offended the dignity of Spain. In another corner of this prison is the council room-the Inquisition. A long table, with half a dozen ancient, high-back chairs, behind it. Seats all around the room and a wooden bench. The criminal cannot sit in a chair, it must be a low, rough, wooden bench. In a corner of the room is dirty closet, with a large wooden cross over the portals, where the priests' gowns are kept the altar cioth and all the symbols of the mass which is held in the prison every Sunday and saint's gay. It was here that the council of war was convened on the 2d instant to go through the farce of con-

down a four foot wall and escaped. Men often

THE COUNCIL OF WAR, under Spanish laws, is only a formal means of ex-ecuting what the authorities have previously desermined upon. The procedure verbat is a hasty affair—everything is done orally; nothing writ-ten. The other mode is by written testimony, and an opportunity is afforded to cross-examine the witnesses. Dockray was tried by a mixed process. The whole case was written, but none of those who made declarations were present. A Spanish colonel was President of the council and six captains made up the court. Spanish law requires the council first to attend mass on the day of a trial, and, in that very forgiving frame of mind in which they find themselves at mass, they must proceed at once to the trial. prison. The suard presented and for a moment

demning young Dockray.

the music of the chain gang was nushed. lent took his seat in the middle of the long table-on his right the "Fiscal," on his left the "Auditor General." Before him in two lines, facing inwards, the six captains seated themselves. nounced the object of the council. They removed their hats and sat down. The Fiscal read the declaration of the Governor of Nuevitas, his Secretary and a Spanish soldier, who said that Mr. Dockray presented himself April 3 to the Governor of Nucvitas in company with the British Consular agent. He said he bad just come out of the msurrection, and also presented to the Governor a package of papers which he had in his hand. Alter an hour's conversation Dockray was put inder arrest, the Secretary and the soldier searched him and found a package of letters from nsurgents in the field to insurgents in New York. The declaration of Mr. Sancher, the British Consular Agent, was read. He said Dockray presented himself to him just at dark on the evening of the 3d of April, at his house; said he had just arrived from the insurgent camps, was very hungry and tired, desired to know what the Spanish laws required of him under the circumstances, presented his passport as an American citizen and showed nim his papers. Mr. Sancher said the American Consular Agent, his father, was in Havana. He told him it was his duty to report at once to the Governor, and he would accompany him, which he did. He said he had no secrets and came into Nuevitas to observe in good faith the regulations of the authorities, Dockray's declaration was then read, and all the papers which Dockray had brought with him and the letters were hurriedly read through. At this stage, the "Auditor," an old man, who sat on the right of the President, began to nod and in a lew minutes was asleep. A guard also appeared with a huge black bottle, containing about a quart of gin, and deliberately sat it down on the table in DOCKRAY'S ADVENTURES.

Now the Fiscal began to read Dockray's declaration, which was in the form of replies to questions asked him by the Fiscal when he was first arrested. The Court devoted its attention to the black bottle, evidently forgetting that serious frame of mind enjoined by the morning mass and by fasting. Frequent interruptions were made while the Fiscal read Dockray's declaration in order to examine the contents of the bottle. Dockray declared that he left Havana on the 19th of January last in the regular coast steamer for Santiago de Cuba, intending to continue around the island and return to Havana by the north coast. He came for the benefit of his health. Ralph Keeler, the missing correspondent of the New York Tribune, was an especial friend of his, and as he had always imagined that he had gone into insurrection as an adventure, Dockray proposed to stop at Manzanillo and make some inquiries into Keeler's case. Dockray's cedula to travel on the island was procured for him at the American Consulate in Havana and following steamer. He was told at the Consulate that he could go on and it could follow him. An indorsement was made on his American passport to that effect. He had an introductory letter to the Consular Agent at Manzanillo and at Santiago. The Consul at the former place told him that he knew nothing more of Keeler's case than what the newspapers contained, and if he had gone into the insurrection the fact could best be ascertained by going to their camps, which were less than a mile from the town. He could go in ten minutes, but it was a risky piece of business. Dockray said ne did not propose to be made a target for the bullets of either side, but he thought without making an important matter of it. Dockray says he went out the next morning with a negro servant of the Consul's, expecting to return at once. It was warm weather in Cuba. and he left his coat, and, as the early morning air was chilly before the sun got up, he took the precaution to throw a blanket about his shoulders. This was all the disguise there was about it. At the insurgent camp he asked about Keeler, but they knew nothing. An adjutant, named Lafit, spoke good English. He said he would return after he had breakiasted on jutea (opossum) and sweet pota-toes. The insurgent commandant told him he would be obliged first to communicate with the General, twenty leagues away. Dockray didn't and this delay would take four or five days. Dockray remonstrated, but the insurgent chief said it was his duty. Dockray concluded to go on to the General himself instead of waiting. for he might learn something of Keeler there. He went on to St. Ana and found Garcia, Gomez, Diaz. and the government, Cisnéros and the Delegates of the Cuban Congress. After the usual preliminary remarks and remaining a couple of hours and was told that he could have a guide back in a day or two. The time elapsed, and he again asked for a guide. The authorities said "very soon," and meanwhile he was compelled to march with the force into Camaguey, as far as Naranio, He said he began to feel alarmed, as the officials evidently believed that he had some ulterior purpose in coming there of which they were not informed, and they proposed to have him remain until they knew what it was. He irankly criticised all matters and things as he saw and heard them, and some displeasure was occasioned thereby. HOW HE LEFT THE INSURGENTS.

Two months passed in this way, until, he says, he felt obliged to resort to stratagem to get away, and with the advice of one or two persons he did so. It was necessary to do away with any suspi-cion regarding his purposes before he could possibly get a guide and a permit to leave. He wrote an account of the battle of Naranio, he wrote Gomez a letter on a plan for passing the Western Trocha, he offered Cisneros his services and compromised himself through necessity. The letters Gomez and Cisnéros, however, he never used and had them in his papers, also the account of the Naranjo battle. He succeeded in getting an order from the Secretary of War and an escorof five men to Nuevitas. Already in poor health, he had suffered terrible exposures, was half starved and his clothing worn out. He was asked to take letters from the insurgent authorities to the United States. He refused, but said he would be willing to take any letters of a purely personal and family character. He received a number on that condition. He reached Nuevitas, presented himself to the Goverphatically, that anything whatever was found on his person on being searched, and indignantly scouted such small, contemptible business, belonging, he said, to a different class of people. When asked by the Governor's secretary to deliver all he had about him, he did so, handing him the letters, s pocket revolver and several other things, for he ad sense enough to know that he was going to be searched. He declares that the whole matter about the search was a "put up job" to accuse him without his having any evidence to resute it.

THE MISERABLE DEFENCE MADE. The Fiscal then paused-a little more gin was necessary-and he began to read the letters Dock ray had written to Gomez and Cisneros as well as other papers. The Fiscal was a Spanish comman dante (major), having a goodly supply of native suare, and, withal, a ponderous duty; gray mustache, which, together with his hair, were wel dyed; his head set up stiffy by a high coat collar, and the tott ensemble altogether much like a scene in the "Dodge Club." At the conclusion the Court drew a long breath; the "auditor," who had slept fitfully for an hour, shrugged his shoulders; an official called the "defensor" of Dockray, a blear-eyed young Spanish licutenant, was called up by the President and asked what the delence was. This officer, who was appointed by the Fiscal himself, timidly approached and begged the compassion of the Court on the accused; that the circumstances of the case were open to a great deal of question, and hoped the Court would not give a more severe sentence than

the chain gang.

DOCKRAY IN COURT. Then Dockray was sent for, who came into the court with a New York paper in one hand, a bright countenance, cleanly dressed in white linen, and

on his right the secretary of the United States Consul General as interpreter.

THE COLONEL PRESIDENT—What have you to say? Anything more?

DOCKRAY (turning to the interpreter) -I am not aware that I have said anything yet. THE COLONEL PRESIDENT—Have you anything to

add to your defence ? DOCKRAY-I do not recognize the fact that any defence has been made. The officer whom you appointed to defend me has never consulted me in regard to my defence. I have written out my own detence, and he has refused to accept it. I am accused. I ask to defend myself, the right which the savages would concede to a brute. I am refused. You say in effect my defence must be such as you choose to dictate. I deny the jurisdiction of this Court over me as an American citizen. under the treaty between Spain and the United States. I submit my own defence as I have written it. If it is not made a part of the record of this Court, it will appear on the record of a higher tripunal-the opinion of mankind. I have nothing further to say.

The following is Dockray's defence, which was translated into Spanish by the Consular Secretary and refused by his own defender and by the Council

of War:—

DOCKRAY'S DEFENCE.

The accused is an American citizen, ignorant of the language, laws, habits and customs of this country, an entire stranger in all respects to the government and people of this island. The case is one of extreme delicacy and involves serious questions of international relations. There is no exact precedent and so much the more reason why the charges should not be hastily considered and desermined.

charges should not be hastily considered and determined.

The cases of O'Keily and Millen are nearly similar. The first was released after three months' confinement, the latter arrested and released at once. I deny the jurisdiction of this tribunal or of any council of war to adjudge this case. As a citizen of the United States I claim the protection of treaty obligations, and under the treaty octween Spain and my own country I deny the authority of this mode of judging of my alleged offences against the laws and dignity of Spain. I declare, and am ready, when you give me the opportunity, to show that this Court is acting in direct violation of the treaty.

I have nothing to add or to take away from my declarations. I have given you a plain, simple, straightforward statement of facts. They accuse me of indidencia. Why? Because I unlawfully communicated with the insurgents at Manzanillo—wrote a letter to Maximo Gomer, another to the Marquis of Santa Lucia, Cisnéros, President of the Cuban Republic, wrote an account of the battle of Naranjo, brought out some letters from the insurrection. I grant these facts. I have never sought to deny them. My defence is my motives and intention, I did what any sensible man would do under like circumstances. Murder itself may be committed in the broad daylight, but when it is shown that the murderer defended his life from the attack of another he is justifiably acquitted by both human and divine laws. In all civilized countries it is the motive which is the body of the crime. I have told you what those motives were. It was self-deience—the law of necessity—always imperious, extreme and exacting in its demands. I compromised myself to save myself. Through weeks of exposure, of danger and half starvation I was held against my own will within the insurgent lines. Would you not have adopted a fixe course? Have you disproved my motives and design? Has the Fiscal procured a particle of evidence to weaken or retute my declaration in this respect? None whatever. You are bound to consider all the circumstances which in such a peculiar case as this go to explain my motives and purposes. Are there any circumstances which in the least controvert my motives as stated? Not any. You do not allege any. The civilized world holds you to a decent respect for its opinions, and in all civilized nations it is the motive which makes the crime itself.

I presented myself in Nuevitas in good faith, I gave you all my papers for your inspection. You I have nothing to add or to take away from my

crime itself.

I presented myself in Nuevitas in good faith. I gave you all my papers for your inspection. You took the benefit of them. I was your spy, so to speak, in the insurrection. Now you wish to execute me for affording you so much valuable information. If I supposed I had in my own possession the sure process of my own conviction, would I have voluntarily presented it to the Governor of Nuevitas? Why did I not conceat or destroy all these papers before I presented myself on the 3d April? I had plenty of opportunity. Because I was not conscious of any wrong motive or intention in respect to them. This very fact is testimony of the recuting—the good faith of my intentions, were I an active insurgent against your authority and laws, would I have come to you and said, "Here are papers which will convict me of infidencia. Take them, make up your case, and shoot me?" Is that reasonable would any man, except he be crazy or an idiot, do such a thing? If I am crazy or idiotic, they I am not a responsible person and not to be judged as such.

Lask for no favors: I beg no concessions beyond I presented myself in Nuevitas in good faith.

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I ask for no favors; I beg no concessions beyond what simple justice demands. I believe that a lofty sentiment of honor lives in the breasts of all men or one civilized human family. I ask you to do as you would be done by, and nothing more. Accustomed to liberty, to free institutions and to just government, I may have been guilty of gross errors and even violations of the laws of a friendly Power, but not of evil designs against its peace and dignity. My motives have been right, and in stating them to you as the foundation of my defence I have obeyed and shall always try to abide by the highest of all attributes of manhood in any country, which is the truth.

THE VERDICT OF DEATH. The Fiscal asked the Council to find a sentence of death against Dockray for having unlawfully communicated with the insurgents, having advised Maximo Gomez about plans of battle, having identified himself with the insurrection, by his letter to Cisneros and having brought out correspondence between the insurgents. The Council ordered everybody out of the room except the sleep in one long line, like a row of dead men in Dockray says he asked to return early next day | Piscal and Auditor and themselves. They found the death penalty, took some more gin, and the council was over. The red, blue and gold, yellow and silver uniforms vanished; the guards again presented arms. The papers were ordered to Havana for review by the Captain General.

"Inasmuch," said the Fiscal, "that we have no corrote in this department. I ask that the sentence of death be executed by cuatro tiros" (four shots through the body).

For six weeks the Secretary of the United States Consulate in Havana has been in Puerto Principe as interpreter for Mr. Dockray, also to report on his situation and the proceedings of the authorities in his case. The day before the council of war he was informed that the accused would have twenty-four hours to prepare a defence. The Secretury informed the Fiscal that Mr. Dockray was as yet ignorant of what he was accused. He had never been informed, and how could be defend honself from charges of which he was ignorant? The Secretary asked permission to see the papers and the accusation, which was refused him.

"AN AGENT OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT." The Fiscal has declared that he has evidence to show that Mr. Dockray was sent to Cuba by the American government in the interest of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents and that a declaration has been made by one Verona, at Manzanillo, that, on being interrogated in what way the correspondence of the insurgents was carried on, said it was through the Consulate General of the United States at Havana. Varona forther declares, says the Fiscal, that he learned at the American Consul's house in Manzanillo that Dockray was ordered here by the government of the United States. This declaration was made known to Dockray in Puerto Principe, who expressly denied the fact and said he knew nothing of Varona; that Varona was very much mistaken if he really made any such statements. But Dockray says he don't believe any such declaration is genuine; that the Spanish authorities are exerting themselves hard to complicate his case, and resorting to every species of intrigue. He says he could have been released in Nuevitas by paying \$500, but he would not pay a cent to save his neck from a garrote. If the Spanish government want to make a hero out of him for th penefit of the insurrection they are taking the best course to do it. Whatever may be his fate, he says, he shall not swerve from the duty he owes to truth, honor and manly courage.

PRIENDS IN PUERTO PRINCIPE. When Mr. Dockray was taken to Puerto Principe there was, apparently, not a single individual to Men are afraid of their shadows. There was no American Consul nearer than Remedios, and be refused by letter to have anything to do with his case, because he was only a consular agent of the United States and had large sugar interests, which might be compromised. His name is Hishop. The British Consul at Nucvitas, a Cuban, was friendly enough to acknowledge the demands of humanity. Dockray was put in close confinement in the royal prison, and was suffered to see no-body and to communicate with nobody ex-cept the Alcaide. In this emergency Providence provided a true friend, whose noble heart ignored all fear and responded to the claims both of country and humanity. Patrick McCarvill, an Irishtmerican, who receives only barely enough of the depreciated paper currency of Havana to meet his expenses, at once provided Dockray with food, bed, clean linen and money, and for two months has continued to supply him with every comfort

asked for, Patrick indiguantly refused to be re merated, saying, "It is my duty to my country." Patrick McCarvill is the chief mechanic of the rail road works at Puerto Principe and learned his trade with Henry Eslar & Co., of New York. Such noble bearted men are rare in this country.

Mr. Dockray's case is certainly one which may yet cause a ripple on the waters. Dockray himsel is a young man of no ordinary capacity, culture and strength of will. Those who knew him in Florida say that he would always cut his way through every obstacle, and where many would fall he would steer clear of entanglements. He was District Attorney of the United States and Collector of Customs, also Adjutant General on the staff of the late Governor Hart, of that State. and President of a local railroad at Jacksonville, which was just about to be constructed when the financial pressure of last winter intervened. He is thirty-three years of age, of positive convictions and tearless expression, yet quiet, unobtrusive and firm to obstinacy. He is managing his own case, and says there is no precedent for it in our Spanish relations. We shall see what Mr. Fish will do

### THE NATIONAL GAME.

A Game Thrown Away in the Last Innings-Mutual Vs. Atlantic. Despite the heat of yesterday afternoon between

2,000 and 3,000 people were gathered in and around the Union Ball Ground, the attraction being the anticipation of another close contest between the old rival clubs of New York and Brooklyn, the Mutuals and Atlantics, the three previous games they had played together this season having been marked by scores of 2 to 0, 3 to 2 and 5 to 2, the last game requiring ten innings to be played before the question of victory could be decided. From some unaccountable reason or other the now famous pitcher of the Atlantic nine, young Bond, dia not "put in an appearance," and so the Atlantics had to go to the field with Ferguson, of the important position, a condition of things which materially lessened the interest taken in the maten, as it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that the Mutuals would, under the circumstances, win with ease and probably "Chicago" their weakened opponents. The result of the first innings' play, too, in which the Mutuals were given a couple of runs by some glaring errors by the Atlantic fielders, seemed to make this expected result a certainty; but after the Atlantics, by some excellent batting, had closed the innings with a lead of 3 to 2 in their favor, the game began to be watched with more interest. In the second innings, however, the Mutuals handled the ash with better effect, and by starp lielding afterwards they closed the third innings with a score of 4 to 3 in their favor, and adding two more runs to the Atlantic's one in the fourth innings, they again took a winning lead in the contest. In the turee following innings neither nine were able to "punish" their respective pitchers for any runs, earned or scored, though the Atlantics had the best of it in base hits, the seventh inning closing with the totals at 6 to 4, with the Mutuals in the van. This was doing a great deal better than the crowd had anticipated, and, slung with the weakened Atlantics, they began to cheer the Brooklyn nine on to greater exertions, and in the seventh inning, after the Mutuals had got in an earned run, the Atlantics by some excellent hitting closed the gap between them and left the score a fie-7 to 7—nind considerable excitement, the spectators now watching the game with added interest. With the same good play as helore the Atlantics would probably have disposed of their adversaries for a blank in the unith inning, but now came a singular turn in the state of affairs, for Ferguson began to toss balls in very wide, and on which two men had their bases given them; and when Nelson had made a base hit, Ferguson the mad previously hit Mattews for base hit, the min result was the success of the Mutuals in a game which the ma of the important position, a condition of things

Totals ...... 7 12 27 10 4 Totals ...... 7 13 27 16 12 Clubs 1s. 2s. 2s. 1881108.

Clubs 1s. 2s. 3s. 4s. sah. 6sh. 7th. 8th. 9th.

Mutual. 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 3-10

Atlantic. 2 0 2 0 0 0 3 0-7

mptro-Mr. Patterson, of the Mutual Glub.

Trot of mee One hour, thirty minutes.

Person of the Mutual S times: Atlantic, 1 time.

Russ earned—Mutual, 1; Atlantic, 4.

Total wides pitched by Matthews, 17; by Ferguson, 15.

· YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Rambler, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Thomas, Whitestone yesterday, cruising eastward.

# ART NOTES.

A statue of Cromwell is about to be erected at Manchester, England. The likeness of the uncrowned King is the result of the sculptor's study of the well known mask, Lord de Grey's miniature, and the bust at the Reform Club, and is strikingly lifelike and characteristic. Cromwell is dressed in a sleeveless buff coat, jack boots and leather gloves, his arms and legs being protected by chain mail, and his chest by a steel breastplate. His head is hare, and his hair blown slightly back ward by the wind. With his right hand resting firmly on his sword, and his left stretched out in a down ward direction, he appears to be surveying the movements in the plain below and issuing a command. The attitude and expression are intensely energetic, without, however, in the slightest degree overstepping the limitations of sculpture. It is the representation of the hero in a heroic mood, and is equally satisfactory in conception and execution. There can be no doubt that, both from an artistic and historic point of view, Mrs. Alderman Heywood's well-considered gift will be highly prized by the inhabitants of Manchester.

An "Exposition Rétrospective d'Art Religieux," containing upwards of 3,000 items, has been opened in the Town Hall at Lille. Twenty-five rooms are filled with illuminated missais and mannacripts, tapestry, embroidery, priestly ornaments in gold, silver and enanels. The oldest and richest families and communities in the North of France have lent articles in ivery, wood or marble, in pottery and terra cotta. ward direction, he appears to be surveying the

France have lent articles in ivory, wood or marble, in pottery and terra cotta.

The tomb of Abelard and Héloise, in Père la Chaise, is to be restored. The present tomb was constructed about fifty years ago by a M. Lenoir; but it has fallen into a deplorable state of dilapidation. These celebrated lovers have not been allowed to rest in peace even in death. Six times have their remains been removed from place to place, and now, as a last persecution, they must, forsooth, be "restored."—Academy.

The town of St. Maio is about to erect a bronze statue to Chateaubriand.

The statue of Dr. Priestley, intended to be erected near the Birmingham Town Hall, is nearly ready, and arrangements for the "maugural" ceremony are now being made. Professor Huxley has consented, on benaif of the subscribers, to present the statue to the Mayor, as representing the town, and other persons of eminence are expected to attend.

pected to attend.

Professor Barzaghi has been commissioned by the city of Milan to superintend the erection of the monument to the ex-Emperor Napoleon III., which is to be raised by the city in graterin memory of the services rendered by him in bringing about the freedom of the Milanese from Austrian commandion.

domination.

There is on private view at Schau's gailery a splendid example of Schreyer. The subject is a "Russian Post." The composition of the picture is remarkably bold and spirited, the scraggy horses especially being in Schreyer's best manner.

# VENEZUELA.

President Blanco's Anxiety for a Friendly Settlement with America-The United States Minister Presented.

CARACAS, July 5, 1874. Yesterday Mr. Thomas Russell, lately appointed Minister resident from the United States, and who had arrived in Caracas about a week before, presented his letter of credentials from President Grant to General Guzman Blanco, President of Venezuela. The ceremony took place in the official palace of the President, and Mr. Russell, on handing General Blanco his commission, addressed His Excellency in a short but eloquent speech, to which General Blanco replied in suitable terms, expressing a hope that "all matters in dispute between the United States and Venezuela should be speedily and amicably settled."

Mr. Russell was afterwards introduced to the various Ministers of State and made a series of official calls on his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps. To-day the representatives of the various Powers returned Mr. Russell's call, so that he is fairly installed in his new office. dent Grant to General Guzman Blanco, President

# MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

Last Day of the Second Summer Meeting.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

FIVE EXCITING RACES.

Chesapeake the Winner of the August Stakes, Acrobat of the Pobins Stakes, Stockwood of the Consolation Handicap, Shylock of the Two Mile Match and George West of the Steeplechas:.

Bright skies ushered in the last day of the second week of the summer meeting of the Monmouth Park Association yesterday. The heat at times was intense in the early part of the forenoon, but by the time the bell was rung for the first race a cool, refreshing breeze from the sea shore sprung up and continued all the afternoon. The boats in every part, hundreds being unable to find even spare room on the guards as an apology for a seat, were ladies, which cannot be set down as a compliment to the gentlemen who appropriated most of the camp stools. About eleven o'clock the car-riages and backs from the Branch began to arrive m quick succession one after another, each with its load of fashion and beauty to add to

Besides, the country folks, who make a comfortable living during the summer by "keeping" boarders, came flocking in in their big wagons and carts, bringing all the family and servants and all the boarders and the boarders' children and servants. Indeed, the course and its immediate vicinity never, perhaps, since the day when Longfellow and Bassett were pitted against one another, presented a more animated appearance. Fully an hour before the time fixed for tife first race had arrived the quarter stretch was black with the crowds, which amused themselves while waiting for the "events" of the day passing and repassing from one pool stand to the other, while to the left of the stand, outside the railing in the field adotted for vehicles, hundreds of turnouts, jour-in-hands, dog carts, tandems, coupes phaetous and the irrepressible backs and farm wagons were jumbled together in apparently in extricable confusion.

## THE RACING.

The track was deep with dust, yet in very fair condition for time. 'Five events were to be de-cided and an immense crowd was there to see The first race on the card was the August Stakes for two-year-olds, a dash of a mile; the second race the Robins Stakes for three-year olds, two miles; the third the Consolation Handicap for beaten horses, all ages, a mile and a half; the fourth race being a match for two miles, and the fifth a steeplechase handicap.

In the first race out of twenty nominations seven came to the post. These were:-H. P. McGrath's bay colt Chesapeake, by Lexington; J. F. Chamberim's gray filly Lizzie R., by Aster; F. Morris' bay mare Sweet Lips, by Echipse: J. W. han; P. Lormard's bay filly Vernango, by Vandal; F. M. Hall's gray filly Silvius, by Eugene, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s bay colt Victorious. Chesapeake was a great favorite, Sweet Lips second choice, though the latter was penatized with five pounds extra for winning the Thespian Stakes. Chesapeake won the race, Lizzie R. second, Sweet Lips third. The stakes amounted to \$1,500. The winner is a handsome bay colt, very large for his age, with an easy, rangy stride, and, with care, must make a grand

rangy stride, and, with care, must make a grand raceborse.

There were thirty-one nominations for the Robins Stakes, but only lour of them came to the post. These were—K. W. Scars' chestant colt Acrobat, by Lexington; H. P. McGrath's bay colt Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary; D. D. Withers' chestant colt Macaroon, by Macaroni, and W. Cottrill's bay mere Bannerette, by Lexington. Aaron Pennington was the favorite, Acrobat second choice, the other two seiling as a fleid. Acrobat won a capital race in good style, Pennington second, Macaroon third.

The third race had three starters. These were Dugald J. Bannatyne's chestnat horse Stockwood, by Asterold; John Coffee's brown colt B. F. Carver, by lightning, and H. Gaffney's bay colt Carlboo, Stockwood won the race, B. F. Carver second. The next event was a match between Lawrence & G. Lorillard's bay horse Shylock and P. Lorillard's chestant filly Vaultress, two miles, for \$1,000 a side. Snylock won alter a close struggle with the filly. The betting was nearly even before the

filly. The betting was nearly even before the start.

The last race of the day and of the second meeting was a steepleeinse handicap, with five starters. These were Jo. Donahue's chestant norse George West, by Asteroid; M. A. Littell's bay mare Henrietta, by Jerome Edgar: Hugh Gaffney's brown gelding Wizard, by Concord; John Griffin's bay gelding Vesuvias, by Vandyke and Dr. Cathach's bay gelding Impecunious, by Tipperary. George West was a great favorite over the field and he first jump and injured his Jockey very severely.

The following are the details of the sport:—

The First Race.

# The First Race.

AUGUST STAKES, value \$500, added to a sweep-stakes of \$50 each, play or pay; for two-year-olds; the winner of the Thespian Stakes to carry 5 tos, extra; the second to receive \$100 and the third horse \$50 out of the stakes; one mile. Closed with

horse \$50 out of the stakes; one mile. Closed wit twenty nominations.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, dam Roxana (Swim).

J. F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., by Aster, dam Fairy (Hughes).

T. Morris' b. f. Sweet Lips, by Eclipse, dam Prophetess, 102 lbs. (Sparling).

J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ca. f. Amella, by Australian, dam La Grande Duchesse (Scott).

P. Lorilard's b. f. Vernango, by Vandal, dam Woodbine (Fisher).

F. M. Hall's gr. c. Silvius, by Eugene, dam Faith (Pontin).

Faith (Pontin)

A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Victorious, by Vandai, dam by Brown Dick (Comin)

ROBINS STAKES, value \$1,000, added to a sweep-stakes of \$50 each, play or pay, for coits and filles, fonls of 1871; the second to receive \$200 and the third-horse \$100 out of the stakes. Two miles, Closed with thirty-one nominations, The follow-ing were the

nington, the latter making a waiting race of it. Going down the backstretch Banuerette went to the front and was one length in advance of Acrobat at the half-mile pole, the latter four lengths ahead of Macaroon, who was two lengths in advance of Aaron Pennington. Barnerette ran away from the others on the lower turn, and was nwe lengths in stront of Acrobat, the latter two lengths in advance of Aaron Pennington, who was two lengths ahead of Macaroou. The coits closed on the filly as they ran up the home-stretch, and as Bannerette passed the stand she was leading three lengths. Acrobat second, two lengths ahead of Pennington, who was two lengths in advance of Macaroon. Going around the upper turn Bannerette made another spart and opened a gap of six lengths to the quarter pole, Acrobat second, one length in front of Pennington, who was half a length ahead of Macaroon. Alf the coits then burst away, and were soon in front of the filly, and as they passed the half-mile pole Aaron Pennington had his head in front, Acrobat second, half a length ahead of Macaroon, who was three lengths in advance of Bannerette, who had performed her mission and was now retring. Around the lower turn Pennington and Acrobat raced head and head, and as they passed the three-quayter pole they were nearly parallel, two lengths in advance of Macaroon, Bannerette six lengths behind. The race up the home-stretch was very fine. Side and side Pennington and Acrobat had it until at the drawgate Swim had to draw his whilp under the coit; but, notwithstanding the quick response of the coit, Acrobat beat him under the wire a length. Pennington was ten lengths in iront of Macaroon, the latter about the same distance ahead of Bannerette. Time of the two miles, 3:42. Complaint was made against Acrobat for foul riding, and, notwithstanding tha darent the price of the coit, Acrobat beat him under the wire a length. Pennington had hit hinself, and they dismissed the complaint and awarded the race to Acrobat. The first mile was run in 1:53% and the secon

1870—Engineer...... 100 25 8 1871—Salina...... 107 22 1874-Acrobat.. The Third Race. Consolation Handicar.—Purse, \$400, for beaten horses, all ages (winners excluded). One and a half miles.

and a half miles.

STARTERS.

Dogald J. Bannatyne's ch. c. Stockwood, by Asteroid, dain Alabama, 6 years old, 105 lbs.

The Fourth Race. March \$2,000; a dash of two miles.
Lawrence & G. Lorniard's b. h. Shylock, by Lexington, dampedith, 5 years old, 114 lbs. (Pontin)
P. Lorrilard named ch. f. Vaultress, by Vandal, dam by Childe Harold, 3 years old, 87 lbs.

THE BETTING.

Vaultress. 160 270 240 295
Snylock. 165 240 200 300

THE RACE.

The horses had a very good start, and ran head and head around the upper turn, ooth under a pull. At the quarter pole Vaultress was half a length in front. She kept in that way down the backstretch; leading half a length pole. At the stand the flip had the best of it by a length and a half, and she then took the inside position. Shylock ran up to her on the upper turn, and, as they passed the quarter pole, Vaultress had the best of it by half a length, and a fittle further on was clear of Shylock. At the half-mile pole she led one length, and at the three-quarter pole had a neck the best of it; but, after # whip and spur contest up the nomestretch, Shylock won the race by half a length. Time of the two miles, 3:46%.

3:46 .

The Fifth Race.

STEEPLE CHASE HANDICAP, for all ages, about three miles, over a fair hunting course; purse \$700; \$600 to the first, \$75 to the second and \$25 to the third horse.

Joseph Donahue's ch. h. George West, by Asteroid, dam Kate Hayes, 5 years old, Isi ibs; Gamey.

M. A. Littell's b. m. Henrietta, by Jerome Edgar,

Hugh Gambey's br. g. Wizard, by Concord, dam Dolly Morgan, 4 years old, 140 lbs; Sut iffe. . . 3 Dr. Cattrack's b. g. Impecunious, by Tipperary, dam Lacy Fowier, 6 years old, 130 lbs.; Metcair 0 John Grimn's b. g. Vesuvius, by Vandyke, dam Lizzie Berry, aged, 140 lbs.; Bowen . . . . 0 Time, 8:05 14.

The BETTING.

# OUR INCREASING TRADE WITH MEXICO.

The Mexican government have just concluded a contract with Messrs. F. Alexandre & Sons, of New York, the owners of the Mexican Steamship Company, by which their vessels will call at the following ports in the Mexican Republic, after leaving New York and havana-viz., Progreso, campeacity. Vera Cruz, Tuxpan and Fampico, and then to New Orleans. The first departure from New York will take piace in the early part of September, and the trip round to New Orleans will occupy about twenty-five days. A Mexican mail agent is to travel on all the vessels running in this trade. The government of Mexico is reported to be paying a very handsome subsidy for this branch or service. The trade with Mexico and the United States, owing in no small measure to the Vera Cruz and Chy of Mexico Railroad, is largely increasing.

# SHOCKING RUM SUICIDE IN NEWARK.

In Newark, yesterday, George P. Schmidt, a comfortably situated machinist, residing at No. 98 Tichenor street, and having a wife and four children, became incensed because his wife remsed to give him \$4 to continue a spree which cost him \$50, and swallowed a natal dose of poisson—cyanide of poissium, which he used in his business. Ha died shortly afterwards. Schmidt has lately led a very intemperate life. He owned the house he dweit in and was a native of Germany.